CALIFORNIA STATE

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXIV | San Francisco, Friday, May 17, 1935 | No. 16

Labor Representative Victim of Kidnaping In Gold Mine Strike

The kidnaping and escorting out of Amador County of a representative of the California State Federation of Labor by a body of 200 "vigilantes" of Jackson, following an assault by an armed mob on Sunday night against visiting Bay district longshoremen, were the recent developments in the strike of miners at the Amador County mines which has been in progress since last October.

Arthur Warren, appointed by President Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor to represent that organization at Jackson, was taken from the picket lines at the Argonaut mine, and twenty members of the "vigilantes" followed him to union headquarters and told him he was ordered out of town. Marching him up the main street to his lodgings, they hurriedly collected his belongings and he was hustled to his automobile.

Escorted to County Line

Three of the "vigilantes" climbed into the car with him and escorted him to the county line, where he was ordered to take the Ione road to San Francisco. He was warned against journeying along the road to Sacramento.

Declaring he would be "shot on sight" if he returned to Jackson, his plea that he be allowed to distribute a truckload of food brought to the striking miners by the longshoremen was disregarded.

The outrage was a follow-up of what was termed a "riot" on Sunday, when a group of sixty longshoremen who had brought to Jackson supplies for the strikers was set upon by 200 members of the "vigilantes," aided by Sheriff George Lucot and his force.

Tear gas bombs and baseball bats were used by the "vigilantes" and two strikers were arrested and one was hurt in the battle. Six visiting longshoremen also were arrested.

The longshoremen arrived in Jackson in an auto caravan with a truckload of food for the striking gold miners. The cars bore banners of the International Longshoremen's Association, reading, "Organized Labor Demands a Square Deal for the Jackson Miners."

Mine Whistle Calls Vigilantes

The longshoremen went to the Argonaut mine at 3 p. m., when mine shifts were changing. They jeered the non-union miners as they walked out and immediately a fight started, according to Sheriff Lucot. The mine whistle called the "vigilantes," many of whom were witnessing a baseball game near by. They assailed the longshoremen with baseball bats. The sheriff declared 250 striking miners were present but refrained from participating in the fight.

The sheriff and his deputies resorted to the use of tear gas bombs.

Warren vigorously protested his innocence of complicity in Sunday's disturbance. He blamed it on "San Francisco communists" and warned the union pickets "communists" had invaded the town, and urged them to evacuate their lines in order to avert trouble.

A. J. Harder, attorney for the union miners, said he had been ordered to leave Jackson.

The longshoremen arrested were: Ray Bittinger, Crockett; Ed Boyer and James Ryan, San Francisco, and Tony Estrico, San Benito, all released on $250 bail; John Watkins and Joe Kessler, Vallejo. The two miners arrested were Phil Castanato, Jackson, and Lee Tucker, Plymouth, Amador County.

LOCKED OUT FOR REFUSING PAY CUT

About 300 of the 350 employees of the George H. McLoughlin Hat Company, Danbury, Conn., were denied work when they refused to accept an approximate 12 per cent wage cut.

LEAD AND ZINC WORKERS STRIKE

More than 1000 mine, mill and smelter workers of the tri-state lead and zinc mining area went on strike May 9 for union recognition, better working conditions and a shorter work week, says a report from Joplin, Mo.

Railway Brotherhoods to Rely On Economic Strength for Relief

The United States Supreme Court's decision declaring that Congress acted without constitutional power when it passed the law setting up a pension system for railway employees was denounced as a distinct blow to the recovery program by executives of organizations of railway workers.

According to George M. Harrison, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association and president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the edict of the Supreme Court "represents one of the most reactionary decisions handed down" by that body, and "shows a total disregard of social obligations of the industry to its workers."

"Organized railway labor has long sought recognition for those workers who have contributed their lives in furnishing essential transportation service," continued Harrison, "and now, since it appears that this question is beyond the power of Congress, they will therefore of necessity be compelled to rely upon their economic strength to compel the employers to establish a fair and decent system of retirement benefits."

"In other words," Mr. Harrison concluded, "if they won't give us what we want we'll have to take it away from them."

Alvanley Johnston, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said: "We will start the fight again. Labor has to fight for everything it gets."

Suggests Alternative

The council was bitterly disappointed over the Supreme Court's decision that the railroad pension plan is unconstitutional, said President William Green, speaking after a meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. The minority opinion presents the situation in a constructive way. If the majority opinion is to control, and we are faced with a situation in which Congress is impotent to enact this type of legislation, then we'll have to get behind a constitutional amendment.

Dissenting Opinion of Chief Justice Hughes On Railroad Pensions

In his vigorous minority opinion dissenting from the Supreme Court's decision invalidating the railway pension law, Chief Justice Hughes, joined by Justices Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo, attacked the majority opinion with the blunt declaration that the federal Constitution in its delegation of control of interstate commerce to Congress conferred upon that body complete authority to enact the railway pension law.

"The gravest aspect of the declaration," Chief Justice Hughes said, "is that it does not rest simply upon a condemnation of particular features of the railroad retirement act, but denies to Congress the power to pass any compulsory pension act for railway employees.

Employees in Interstate Commerce

"It could not be denied that the sovereign power to govern interstate commerce extends to the regulation of their relations with their employees who likewise are engaged in interstate commerce.

"Congress may, indeed, it seems to be assumed, compel the elimination of aged employees. A retirement act for that purpose might be passed, but not a pension act. The government's power is conceived to be limited to a requirement that the railroads dismiss their superannuated employees, throwing them out helpless, without any reasonable provision for their protection.

Responsibilities of Carriers

"The argument pays insufficient attention to the responsibilities which inhere in the carriers' enterprise. Those responsibilities, growing out of their relation to their employees, cannot be regarded as confined to the contractual engagement."

Drawing attention to the federal statute which sets up a compensation system for railway employees, Chief Justice Hughes said he saw no constitutional ground on which the compensation system could be affirmed as valid and the pension system condemned.

In concluding his opinion that the law was constitutional, Chief Justice Hughes said:

Wide Scope of Constitution

"The power committed to Congress to govern interstate commerce does not require that its government should be wise, much less that it should be perfect. The power implies a broad discretion and thus permits a wide range even of mistakes.

"Expert discussion of pension plans reveals different views of the manner in which they should be set up and a close study of advisable methods is in progress.

"It is not our province to enter that field, and I am not persuaded that Congress in entering it for the purpose of regulating interstate carriers has transcended the limits of authority which the Constitution confers."

Betrayal of Workers By "Company Unions" Disclosed in Survey

Everything that organized labor has ever said about "company unions" was backed up by a recent report of an extensive investigation by an impartial research agency—the Twentieth Century Fund—according to "Labor."

The Fund, which has among its trustees Edward A. Filene, Boston department store magnate; Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, and Newton D. Baker, attorney for "open shop" interests and former secretary of war, assigned a corps of experts to make a disinterested study of "company unions."

After a survey of 134 different "company union" plans in a large section of American industry, the investigators reached the following conclusion:

"Company Unions" Betray Workers

Most "company unions" were formed to prevent genuine collective bargaining and are futile agencies to represent workers.

The bulk of these "dummies," the investigators found, have been used since 1933 in an effort to evade the requirements of Section 7-a of the Recovery Act. About 2,500,000 workers are estimated to have been forced into them.

The report pointed out that one reason why "company unions" can never function as genuine collective bargaining agencies is because the boss can discharge or otherwise discipline any "representative" who makes an aggressive effort to protect the employees' rights.

Make It "Easy" for Bosses

Furthermore, the investigators declared, the fact that operating expenses of "company unions" are usually paid by the employer constitutes "a link which tends to fetter the employee organization to management and to weaken its independence."

Another point scored against "company union" is that, even if its "representatives" were not held back by fear of discharge, they lack the experience of trained labor officials and cannot cope successfully with the specialists and high-powered attorneys the employer can call on to represent him.

In practically no instances are "company unions" able to back up any demand with a strike threat, the report points out, adding:

"Strikes must be financed, and where there is no treasury they can seldom be successfully conducted. Bargaining equality cannot be obtained where one party has disproportionate economic power. Frequent recourse to striking may be condemned, but the power, and not merely the abstract right, to strike when necessary is a prerequisite to an equitable bargaining relationship."

Other Shortcomings Noted

Other "company union" defects listed by the report are:

They are restricted to one firm, have little contact with the employees in other companies in the industry, and do not have their support.

They rarely sign agreements for a fixed time as do regular labor organizations.

In many cases, the employers have veto power over "company union" decisions and amendments to its "constitution."

SMALL INVESTORS GYPPED BY BROKER

An injunction secured by officials of the Federal Securities Commission closed the offices of the Colonial Trading Company in Carson City, Nev. Government investigators said the concern had collected around $329,000 from small investors and used the money to speculate on the commodity exchanges of Chicago and Winnipeg, Canada. The government charged that the managers of the outfit pyramided money received, paying dividends to early investors with money received from new accounts.

Ocean Mail Subsidies Criticized By Postmaster General Farley

A general criticism of ocean mail subsidies, including an assertion that contractors have wasted and diverted funds received from the government, was contained in a report to President Roosevelt by Postmaster General Farley.

Farley recommended "decided changes" in the administration of the subsidy.

"The liberal treatment accorded to the operators under the ocean mail contracts have resulted in much waste and extravagance," Farley told the President. "Too many of the contractors have diverted these grants or subsidies, or by whatever name this aid may be called, to other than sound shipping operations."

President of Mexico Outlines Program of Justice for Workers

Support of the right to strike, consecration of the Mexican government to the welfare of the masses and the declaration that he is opposed to communism characterized a recent statement by President Lazaro Cardenas of the Mexican Republic.

Referring to the strikes which had tied up the light and power plants of nine Mexican cities and other manifestations of industrial unrest, Cardenas declared that the strikes "are movements which will revindicate the essential rights of the workers, and I am glad they came in my administration." He said he favored the strike as a weapon of the workers to obtain social justice.

Rights of Workers and Peasants

"We have encouraged and defended," President Cardenas continued, "the right of workers and peasants to elevate their living conditions with better salaries, to own their own lands and to enjoy more just working conditions, and when from words we pass to facts the timid spirits are frightened.

"As for me, all those who know me know that I cannot be the instrument of a prosperity founded on unjust exploitation of the working classes."

He told employers that the Mexican government promised guarantees to private enterprise, but added the warning that "capitalism" which receives these guarantees must fulfill "the human needs and rights of the working class." He said employers must also count on the co-operation of employees, which would give "a truly lasting basis of prosperity."

Toward a Directed Economy

On the question of government planning President Cardenas said Mexico was traveling toward a directed economy, which must be firmly established on social justice for working men and women.

Turning to communism, the president declared that "communism is not my doctrine or the inspiration of my policy," and challenged the citation of proof to the contrary. He added that he found no support for communism among the delegations of workers that had visited him. He described communism as "an exotic system which does not fit the system of our country."

INTERNATIONAL CHARTERS

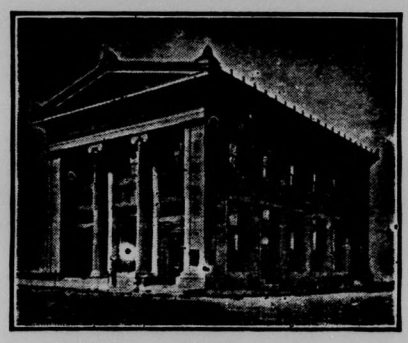
The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, before ending its spring meeting in Washington, authorized granting of international union charters to automobile and rubber workers. Workers in both fields have been organizing in federal unions under direct auspices of the A. F. of L. President Green said that authorization had been granted because membership of both automobile and rubber unions had grown to a point where they are in position to organize into strong autonomous international unions. The new form of organization will promote efficiency and permit the unions to extend their activities into Canada.

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Veteran Sailor Chief Is Once More on Job

Ignoring the pleas of physicians, Andrew Furuseth, the Viking chief of the Seamen's Union, is once more tramping the corridors of the Capital, urging the passage of the King-Schulte bill, says "Labor."

The King-Schulte bill is designed to end the wholesale bootlegging of undesirable aliens into this country in the guise of seamen.

The measure is being bitterly fought by an extraordinary lobby speaking for foreign as well as American shipowners. Strangely enough, these interests have succeeded in enlisting the support of the American State Department. At one of the hearings a spokesman for the department declared: "Even the British ambassador is protesting against this bill."

"Of course it is unfortunate that the British ambassador does not like the bill," said Furuseth, "but I know of no reason why even so charming a gentleman as Sir Ronald Lindsay should be permitted to write immigration laws for our country. Great Britain excludes or admits aliens as it sees fit. If we were to attempt to interfere, our British cousins would undoubtedly tell us to mind our own business.

Measure Is Not Revolutionary

"There is nothing revolutionary about the King-Schulte bill. The testimony shows that tens of thousands of aliens, many of them diseased and many more criminals of the worst description, have been smuggled into this country disguised as seamen.

"We seek to end that practice, and I am confident that 99 per cent of the American people would back us if they understood the contents of the King-Schulte bill.

"It merely provides for proper inspection of crews entering American ports and directs that when a ship leaves a port it shall have as many men in its crew as it had when it entered the port.

"If a shipping company violates the law—in other words, if it gets an alien into this country through the bootleg route—that alien will be returned to his native land on the boat of another company and the offending company will pay the costs.

Blocked by Ship Owners' Lobby

"Is there anything wrong about that? And yet the shipping lobby has succeeded in blocking this legislation for years. Last year it was defeated in the Senate committee, of which Senator Coolidge of Massachusetts was chairman, by just one vote.

"Now the ship owners have succeeded in lining up our own State Department and we are told that we must not exclude undesirable aliens because 'even the British ambassador protests.'"

The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator W. H. King of Utah and in the House by Congressman William T. Schulte of Indiana. If the bill could be brought to a vote it would probably pass both Houses by large majorities.

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JOBLESS MINERS TAKE TO FARMING

A large number of jobless miners in the coal mining districts of Illinois have taken up farming for a living, according to the report on the 1935 agricultural census for the Sixth Illinois District. "In coal mining districts, particularly in Randolph, Jackson, Perry, Franklin and Williamson Counties," the report said, "a very large number of unemployed miners have moved from the cities and villages and are now operating small farms. Many farms abandoned during the heyday of coal mining are now being operated again."

Wolman Automobile Labor Board Issues Unfair "Election" Rules

The Wolman Automobile Labor Board, which has been repudiated not only by the United Automobile Workers' Unions but also by the American Federation of Labor, has issued a bunch of rules which it was alleged would facilitate "genuine collective bargaining between management and labor."

The board of which Dr. Leo Wolman is chairman recently held local elections in forty-eight plants to choose collective bargaining representatives. The elections were so unfair in policy and procedure that the executives of the bona fide automobile unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor instructed their members not to participate in them.

The rules provide that members of agencies chosen to carry on bargaining shall be elected for one year. Foremen or group leaders who perform supervisory functions are not permitted to vote.

Destitute Refugees

In his report to the Governor's Council for April Timothy A. Reardon, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, calls attention to a very serious condition which carries the possibility of "serious labor trouble." He says:

"Reports received show a large influx of refugees crossing the state line into California from the Middle West and Southern States—large families, destitute, or nearly so. 'Seeing them cross the line at Yuma,' our inspector says, 'we found them a few days later sprawled out under trees in various parts of Imperial Valley.' He estimates that approximately 100 families a day are crossing the state line into California. The people are finding their way into labor camps, and if this migration continues any length of time the farm labor and housing situation will be seriously affected. To avoid the possibility of serious labor trouble in the various crop harvests some action to stop this influx would seem to be necessary."

Reardon, however, does not suggest what form the remedy should take.

Hitler Agents Murder Miners' Union Official

The admission by a spokesman of Hitler's propaganda ministry in Berlin that Nazi guards had shot Friederich E. Hausemann, internationally well known as a mine workers' union official, when he was "attempting to escape" from prison indicates the murderous brutality which animates Hitler's government in its unceasing war of vengeance against those who refuse to bow to the uncivilized regime whch now rules over the German people, says the A. F. of L. News Service. It was stated Hausemann was killed April 15 during a transfer of prisoners from Bochum to a concentration camp.

Born in the province of Lippe in 1873, Hausemann became an anthracite worker in Ruhr mines. He was elected vice-president of the German Federation of Miners in 1913 and later became president. He was a Social Democratic member of the Prussian Diet and the Reichstag, belonging to the Conservative wing of the party.

For many years he served on the executive board of the International Federation of Miners.

A son of the murdered leader is employed at Hazleton, Pa.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, at the concluding session of its spring meeting in Washington, adopted resolutons strongly denouncing the agents of Hitler's Nazi regime in Germany for shooting Fritz Hausemann.

Hotel Clerk—Inside or outside room, sir? Guest —Inside, I guess; it looks like rain.—"Club News."

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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council
Telephone MArket 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
CHAS. A. DERRY
Editor and Manager

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL SAN FRANCISCO

SUBSCRIPTION RATES	Year
Single subscriptions	$1.50
To unions, each subscription (When subscribing for entire membership)	1.00
Single copies	.05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1935

Collective Bargaining "in Principle"

As bold a piece of propaganda work as ever was perpetrated is a series of copyrighted articles by a writer who claims to have spent seven months "observing" the country's attitude toward the "new deal."

One of the articles, "Labor Strife Retards Recovery," printed in the San Francisco "Chronicle," assumes to lay the blame for disturbances in several large industries on the American Federation of Labor. "In all my travels," says the writer, "I have not found a single instance of opposition by any large industrialist to collective bargaining in principle."

Those two words, "in principle," are the alibi of the union-hater who forms "company unions" for the purpose of evading the law. The expression fools nobody except those who want to be fooled.

Terming the American Federation of Labor "a political agency," this "observer" gives himself away as to whom he is serving by saying that "those who control large industries will not and can not accept the A. F. of L. as representing labor unless the workers, by a secret, governmentally controlled vote, select the A. F. of L."

If this "observer" were an honest recorder of facts instead of a propagandist of the most subtle kind, he would be aware of the fact that the energies and influence of the American Federation of Labor have been expended for two years in an effort to secure election of representatives of workers for collective bargaining by just such a "secret, governmentally controlled vote," free from the coercion of employers or others.

The Bourbonism of Business

President Roosevelt hit both the proverbial nail and the United States Chamber of Commerce on the head when he told a press conference that to him the most interesting thing about the speeches of the Commerce gathering was that not one of them dealt with the human side of things. Not one touched upon the plight of old age without resources, not one of them showed the slightest interest in or information on unemployment, all were dumb on human distress, but wordy if not eloquent on the alleged troubles of wealth.

The President told the press conference of his experience in New York, where he saw chambers of commerce, manufacturers' organizations and other business bodies unite against three important reform laws.

One was the factory inspection law. New York already had a factory law which fixed reasonable requirements for safety. But it did not provide for official inspection; the factories were left to run themselves, as the Chamber of Commerce approves, and the result was the Triangle fire. From 150 to 200 women workers were burned to death because greedy bosses had locked the doors of the firetrap in which the women were working.

And even after that demonstration the New York chambers of commerce and manufacturing organizations fought the inspection law tooth and nail. And they made the same struggle against the workmen's compensation law, and the law limiting hours of labor for women to fifty-four a week! All these reforms were carried largely by the devotion of organized labor, and in the teeth of bitter and unscrupulous enmity from business associations.

President Roosevelt believes that the stupid, unlearning bourbonism of business organizations is forced on them by a selfish minority of their members, and that the rank and file of business is not opposed to reform. One hopes that this kindly judgment is justified. But business men who want to convince the general public of their good intentions will make little progress until they clean their own house and throw out the reactionaries who never "consider the human side."

The Right of Collective Bargaining

Making secure and effective the right of workers to bargain collectively with employers is the fundamental purpose of the Wagner-Connery labor disputes bill, now before the United States Senate.

To emphasize this right the declaration of policy of the bill declares it is the policy of the United States to encourage the practice of collective bargaining.

In discussing the reason for making collective bargaining a public policy the bill says:

"The inequality of bargaining power between employer and individual employees which arises out of the organization of employers in corporate forms of ownership and out of numerous other modern industrial conditions, impairs and affects commerce by creating variations and instability in wage rates and working conditions within and between industries and by depressing the purchasing power of wage earners in industry, thus increasing the disparity between production and consumption, reducing the amount of commerce, and tending to produce and aggravate recurrent business depressions.

"The protection of the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively tends to restore equality of bargaining power and thereby fosters, protects and promotes commerce among the several states.

"The denial by employers of the rights of employees to organize and the refusal by employers to accept the procedure of collective bargaining lead to strikes and other forms of industrial unrest which burden and affect commerce. Protection by law of the right to organize and bargain collectively removes this source of industrial unrest and encourages practices fundamental to the friendly adjustment of industrial strife.

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to remove obstructions to the free flow of commerce and to provide for the general welfare by encouraging the practice of collective bargaining, and by protecting the exercise by the worker of full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing, for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of his employment or other mutual aid or protection."

The provisions of the Wagner-Connery bill are drawn to give validity to this commendable declaration of policy.

The organized labor movement of the United States is solidly supporting the measure and expects that it will be enacted promptly by the United States Congress without amendments designed to weaken any of its principles.

N.R.A. and Small Business

The vicious and unscrupulous attacks made upon the National Industrial Recovery Act by representatives of big business in their attempt to prevent its re-enactment are well exemplified in the spurious charge that the small business men are suffering severely from its operation. Their attitude in this respect is the same as that taken in the fight against the unionization of the big industries—they are looking to the welfare of the workers.

General Hugh S. Johnson has shown how ridiculous this charge is by presenting to a Senate committee a mass of indorsements of the act from the small business men themselves. It appears from these that wherever the provisions of the act have been honestly applied the small business man has benefited and wishes the act continued.

It is apparent that the false anxiety of the big industrialists to protect the small operators is but a part of a general campaign to discredit President Roosevelt's Recovery plan, and they are being ably abetted by the newspapers, which conveniently suppress the fact that the small business men, instead of being against the codification of industry, almost unanimously favor it. But big business, as represented in the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Manufacturers' Association, is given plenty of publicity.

The cornerstone of the labor movement is voluntarism, not coercion; persuasion, and not force. —Samuel Gompers.

Confirming a statement credited to Postmaster William H. McCarthy, that San Franciscans are "too sane for such a racket," the "send-a-dime" craze finally reached the Golden Gate—and failed to click.

Make a great deal more of your right to praise the good than of your right to blame the bad. Never let a brave and serious struggle after truth and goodness, however weak it may be, pass unrecognized. Do not be chary of appreciation. Hearts are unconsciously hungry for it.—Phillips Brooks.

The following states have passed anti-injunction statutes: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York. Vigorous campaigns are being waged for the bills in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, California and a dozen other states.

NON-PARTISAN POLITICAL POLICY

The Federated Trades Assembly of Duluth, Minn., decided to continue the non-partisan political policy of that organization at a special meeting called to consider organized labor's form of political action. The Assembly decided that Duluth labor will not permit itself to be used by any political party and that the organized workers are not dependent on the success or failure of any partisan political group.

MODERN DRED SCOTT DECISION

The action of the United States Supreme Court holding the railway pension system enacted by Congress unconstitutional was described as "a modern Dred Scott decision on the whole progressive and 'new deal' movement" by Phil Zeigler, editor of the "Journal of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks" in a statement in Cincinnati. "The Supreme Court's decision," he said, "throws the whole railroad pension plan out of the window and with it probably goes the entire social security program of President Roosevelt. It is a tragedy that five aged gentlemen can block the will of the people."

From Labor Viewpoint

"Nobody talked about dividing wealth back in 1929, when there was plenty of it," says the Albany "Knickerbocker Press."

President Roosevelt was made an honorary life member of United Automobile Workers' Federal Labor Union No. 18312 of Detroit in 1934.

Strong criticism of our industrial policies under which "production increased 100 per cent and wages decreased 30 per cent" and the advocacy of a "decent annual wage" were voiced by Rabbi Fram of Temple Beth El, Detroit, in an address before the Detroit Consumers' League.

Unless the proportion of the wealth now being created by industry which is paid out in wages is sufficient to permit wage earners to purchase what is being produced, then, instead of being on the way to national recovery, our country is headed toward further industrial and financial disasters.—John P. Frey.

An $1800 airplane that "any motorist can fly with thirty minutes' instruction" is now under manufacture in Indianapolis, engineers of Sky Craft, Inc., recently announced. The plane will be powered by an eight-cylinder motor and, according to Sky Craft officers, will look like an automobile to which fuselage, wings and propeller have been added.

"A clean American boy, anxious to work outdoors for room and board and $10 a month," received 250 answers to a newspaper advertisement from residents of Atlantic Coast states. And the inference is that "anybody can get a job!" Always there are employers willing to take advantage of labor's necessities. And the poor sap who accepts such employment doesn't realize that he is helping to create a condition which it will take years of effort to eradicate.

Former President Hoover, addressing the recent social service workers' convention here, said: "Our people are not ready to be turned into a national zoo, our citizens classified, labeled, and directed by a form of self-appointed keepers." Which is no doubt true. It might also be added that "our people" are not ready, either, to sit down quietly waiting for business revival, which "is just around the corner," to be revived by "rugged individualism," while thousands starve.

Senator Wagner of New York told the Senate that social security legislation could be passed which would meet even the tests imposed by the decision of the Supreme Court in the railway pension case. "I am sure," he said, "there are some members of the Senate familiar with the divisions of the Court in other cases of great social significance who will be inclined to agree with the reasoning of Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo, the dissenters in this pension case."

The decision of the Supreme Court on the railway retirement act has brought to the membership of the railway brotherhoods a realization of a fact that has been recognized by the American Federation of Labor ever since its organization—that labor's remedy for economic ills lies in strong and closely knitted organizations of all classes of labor rather than in legislation. Some day the brotherhoods will come to the conclusion that the solidarity of labor, through affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, is just as essential to them as it is to any other class of workers.

The extent to which the racial mania has spread in Germany is indicated by a Berlin report published in the London "Observer," telling of the springing up of a new German profession. In view of the many questions, both private and official, as to the parentage and racial origin of people, certain enterprising individuals have set themselves up as "genealogists to assist those who are in difficulties over their pedigree." These genealogists are permitted to become members of the newly organized official Board of Family Research.

RHODE ISLAND IN LINE

Pensions for Rhode Island's elderly poor were assured when Governor Green signed the old-age pension act. It becomes operative July 1. To be eligible for its benefits a person must be 65 or over and have no property. The maximum benefit will be $30 a month.

Government Pensions

Consideration of proposed soldiers' bonus legislation by the Congress of the United States brings to light the large number of veterans already drawing pensions from the government, says the A. F. of L. News Service.

According to the records of the government nearly one million persons are now receiving government pensions or war compensation of some sort, in addition to 3,725,000 world war veterans who have bonus certificates.

In 1869 the last soldier of the revolutionary war of 1776 died, and the last widow in 1905. When the books were closed the government had paid $46,000,000 to revolutionary veterans and $25,000,000 to widows and dependents.

Pensions for veterans of the war of 1812 and their dependents have cost the government $46,000,000, the war with Mexico $60,000,000, and the various Indian wars around $53,000,000. The civil war pension list has cost more than $7,560,000,000.

The Veterans' Administration at Washington, which administers all the pension laws, has 33,000 employees and operates seventy-nine veterans' hospitals and homes. Not considering payments on pensions and compensation, the cost of administration will total $51,400,000 this year.

Workers' Education

Classes in labor economics, history of the labor movement, psychology, literature and contemporary European social movements will be given at the Summer School for Workers to be established on the campus of the University of California, which will be held from Monday, July 8, to Saturday, August 3. In addition, there will be work in art and dramatics and in physical training and swimming, according to John L. Kerchen of the extension division.

The summer school is managed by a joint committee representing the California Association for Adult Education, the State Department of Education, the Workers' Education Bureau of the University of California, the California State Federation of Labor and a committee of workers. The director will be Lucy Wilcox Adams of the State Department of Education. Faculty members include William F. Adams, Annie E. M. Jackson, Margaret Jensen, Allan Kenward, John L. Kerchen, Alice Roelofs and Paul Scharrenberg.

Workers who desire further information are asked to write to Lucy Wilcox Adams, State Department of Education, Los Angeles, or to John L. Kerchen, 301 California Hall, University of California, Berkeley.

Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

In Congress they are wrangling about the extension of N.R.A. The House is for another two years of it. In the Senate what may be called a willful minority has added itself to a minority that is congenitally opposed to N.R.A., and thus a majority has been created to extend N.R.A. for about ninety days. Those that want to kill N.R.A. believe the best poison is a brief extension.

Labor wants N.R.A. extended for a full two years, and that is what should be done, because it is the right thing to do.

One trouble with too many business men is that they forget the cries they were sending up two years ago. They forget the state of financial, moral and mental bankruptcy with which they went down on their knees begging for help in those dark and fearsome days.

* * *

So today the two houses of Congress are divided on N.R.A.—the House going one way, the Senate the other.

Those that want N.R.A. extended for two years would do well to get busy. There can be a change brought about in the Senate. There are senators who want to do the will of the people.

Check your list of senators and if they have voted wrong, write and tell them so. Incidentally, write and praise those that have done the right thing.

The biggest factor in opposing N.R.A. is the United States Chamber of Commerce. An interesting fact is that because of its position there is a lot of rebellion in Chamber of Commerce ranks. That rebellion probably will spread.

* * *

"Big business" makes a very painful face and cries that N.R.A. is hurting little business.

But when Hugh Johnson testified before the Senate committee he read into the record more than 100 letters and resolutions from little business men and associations asking for more of N.R.A. Little businesses by the hundred have been saved by N.R.A.

And, with all its weak points and its foolish doings, N.R.A. has helped labor beyond measure. The cold fact is that N.R.A. has helped those who two years ago were so weak and beaten that they could no longer help themselves.

With one-fifth of our population still on relief, the time has surely not come to throw the lifeboat out from under us, or to drill it full of holes. The ones who want that kind of business are the ones that don't need a lifeboat.

* * *

One good way to test any measure is to find out who are for it and who are against it. Opponents of N.R.A. are mostly in the Houses of the Rich.

The N.A.M., organization of labor haters for lo, these many years, is against N.R.A. Those who, in other depressions, have "liquidated" the small people and gobbled up their little wealth into fewer and bigger piles, are today against N.R.A. Those who would concentrate the wealth in a few Wall Street hands are today trying to murder N.R.A. Use that test and you must be for N.R.A. Take your pen in hand and write a wallop for N.R.A. Address it to your senators today and help labor to go on in growing strength and power.

This is no time to go backward—what is there that lies backward to which any sane person wants to return?

GRAZING ON CAPITOL LAWN

A white-haired farmer, bitter against the government's "economy of scarcity," set two scrawny cows to grazing on the Iowa state capitol lawn at Des Moines to accentuate the demand for drouth feed aid.

Strike of Lumbermen Continues to Spread

Overwhelming rejection of a hoped "model agreement" to end the huge Northwest lumber industry strike, voted by woodsmen and mill workers at the "key" city of Longview, Wash., served to darken the situation this week, with close to 31,000 men out.

Longshoremen at a number of points refused to load ships late last week, and they promised to remain firm in support of the striking lumbermen.

At Longview Thomas Bryant, president of the Sawmill and Timber Workers' local, announced that the 2100 men had voted 8 to 1 against the "compromise plan." He said 90 per cent of the loggers and 80 per cent of the sawmill hands had voted to strike.

The Longview area, an important lumber center, had remained at work most of last week while the strike spread throughout the rest of the region. On Friday the Weyerhaeuser plant closed down by the walkout of 900 men, although the Long-Bell loggers already had gone out. Conferences were on all week, at which a "model agreement" was worked out.

The rejection of the plan, when announced by Bryant, was followed by the promise that the big Long-Bell plant and all other operations would be picketed.

At Seattle, Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board, discounted reports that he planned to intervene in the situation, although he said that any information he gained would be reported to Washington.

Market Street Railway Company To Install Trackless Trolley

August 1 is the date set for the operation of the trackless trolleys in San Francisco. They are to be put in operation on Harrison street between Third and Eighteenth streets by the Market Street Railway, it was announced this week.

Permission to operate these cars, which already has been granted by the city, is expected to be received from the State Railroad Commission at once.

The trackless trolley is described as a streamlined street bus operating from a trolley line, without a track. Its difference from a street car lies largely in having rubber tires, greater speed, greater economy of operation and added riding comfort.

A swivel in the trolley permits the machine to range from one side of the street to the other within a latitude of twenty-five to thirty feet, making possible curb loading in suburban sections.

THE HATTERS' UNION LABEL

Jonas Grace, secretary of Hatters' Union No. 23, is once more urging trade unionists and their friends to "look for the union label" when purchasing a hat or cap. "The union label in the hat or cap you buy," says Jonas, "guarantees that it has been made of brand new materials, made under strict sanitary regulations, made by skilled union craftsmen who have been fairly and honestly paid for their labor."

Building-Loan Bill Signed by Governor

The Scudder-Kallam-Jones bill, calculated to rehabilitate the building and loan business in California, was signed by Governor Merriam on Monday last.

It was the first major bill to receive the signature of the governor, and marked the entry upon the statute books of the state of one of the most controversial measures of the 1935 Legislature.

"Ever since I have been in office," said the governor, "one of my greatest desires has been the rehabilitation of as many companies as possible.

"While I have not studied the bill in detail, its highest recommendation is the great opportunity it provides for the rehabilitation of companies, putting them on their feet and realizing the greatest amount as assets possible."

The bill paves the way toward a sweeping reorganization of the building and loan field, putting in the hands of the state commissioner for the business far greater powers of administration.

Probably the major feature of the new law is the restriction raised against traffic in passbooks or certificates, described before an investigating committee of the Assembly which held a series of hearings in February as one of the "worst scandals" in California business.

It was contended before the committee that some associations had bought up passbooks or certificates from persons in straitened financial circumstances at a few cents on the dollar.

The moratorium on passbook withdrawals will be continued in force by the new law, although associations with sufficient liquid funds may pay up to $25 a month to depositors, or up to $60 a month if the depositor can prove his is a case of unusual distress.

Auto Club Analyzes Speed Law Decision

While the act of driving at a speed greater than the limit is not of itself a violation of the law under safe conditions, an officer is justified in viewing the act as first-hand evidence of unlawful driving and in making an arrest. The arrested person, if he desires to contest the charge, has the right to present evidence that speed in excess of the limit at the particular time and place did not involve a violation of the basic rule of safety contained in the law.

This, in substance, was the opinion recently handed down by the Appellate Court interpreting the actual intent and meaning of the California speed law, according to an analysis of the decision in a statement by the legal department of the California State Automobile Association. The court granted a writ of habeas corpus applied for on behalf of a motorist convicted of speeding in Madera County, holding in effect that the complaint was insufficient because it presented only the bare charge that the defendant was driving in excess of the forty-five mile limit.

A sufficient complaint, the court indicated, would have to charge that in addition to driving at a speed greater than the limit, the motorist was at the same time violating some portion of the basic rule, which reads:

"Any person driving a vehicle on the public highways of the state shall drive the same at a careful and prudent speed, not greater than is reasonable and proper, having due regard to the traffic, surface and width of the highway, and no person shall drive at such a speed as to endanger the life, limb or property of any person."

The opinion gives emphasis to a further provision of the law to the effect that "speeds in excess of those set forth in this section shall be taken as prima facie but not as conclusive evidence of a violation."

LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS MOVE

The two San Francisco locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union moved to new and larger headquarters this week. The unions are now located at 149 Mason street. The move was made necessary by the growth in membership and activities of Cloakmakers' Union No. 8 and Dressmakers' Union No. 101. Both unions are now engaged in negotiations for new agreements.

THE FASTEST LOCOMOTIVE

A 120-mile-an-hour locomotive, the answer of steam locomotive builders to Diesel engine competition, was recently completed at the Schnectady, N. Y., shops of the American Locomotive Company. The locomotive is an oil-burner covered by a smooth metal shell and will haul a train of stream-lined cars between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis. It is designed to run at least two miles a minute and the makers hailed it as the fastest locomotive in the world.

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Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President
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Soldiers' Bonus Bill Is Center of Interest At National Capital

Before this issue of the Labor Clarion reaches its readers it is expected that the Patman soldiers' bonus bill will have been submitted to President Roosevelt, to be immediately vetoed.

Passed by the Senate last week, after having been adopted by the House, it has been held up in the hope that before submission to the chief executive a sufficient majority of votes to overturn the expected veto could be lined up.

Seldom has such a campaign been waged for any measure before Congress as that now being carried on. The denunciation by Father Coughlin, the Detroit "radio priest," of the Vinson bill. which he called a "bankers' graft bill," and his insistent urging of his hearers to get in touch with their senators and insist that they back the Patman bill, resulted in a deluge of telegrams. It is believed that this served to turn the tide for the Patman bill. The flood of telegrams continues in the effort to secure votes to overrule the expected veto.

It is the second time Father Coughlin has asked his followers to exert pressure on the Senate. His first attempt defeated the World Court proposal.

Newspapers Guessed Wrong

The result of the bonus fight demonstrated that Washington newspaper men are poor guessers. Practically all predicted that the Vinson bill would go over and that Father Coughlin's interference would be resented by the Senators.

The President has rather definitely intimated that he will veto the Patman bill. Many of his closest friends believe this would be a serious political blunder.

The House will probably override a veto, but administration leaders maintain that it will be sustained in the Senate.

McAdoo Not Afraid of Inflation

Senator Huey Long of Louisiana and Senator William Gibbs McAdoo of California, together with Thomas of Oklahoma, who has been championing the bonus cause for years, were the star performers in the bonus battle. Huey acted as field marshal and demonstrated that he is a master of parliamentary tactics.

McAdoo, who attained fame as secretary of the treasury, answered the argument that paying the bonus in "greenbacks" would lead to serious inflation. There is no reason to worry about that possibility, he said. The treasury has the largest gold reserve in the world, in fact, the largest in the history of mankind, and the issuance of $2,000,000,000 in currency would not affect the nation's "matchless credit."

Non-Interest-Bearing Currency

He made the problem surprisingly simple. Under the Vinson bill, he said, it would be necessary to issue $2,200,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds. At 3 per cent the annual interest charge would be $66,000,000.

At the end of twenty years the people would have paid $1,320,000,000 in interest and would still owe the principal of $2,200,000,000.

Instead of issuing interest-bearing bonds, McAdoo favored setting aside a certain sum—$81,000,000 each year—to redeem the non-interest-bearing currency authorized by the Patman bill.

Anticipating a veto, Thomas moved to reconsider, thus holding the bill on Capitol Hill until some of its absent friends can return to Washington and take part in the final battle.

BADEN KENNEL CLUB MEET

The Baden Kennel Club, South San Francisco, will reopen its gates May 29 to continue its 1935 spring meeting, according to an announcement made by R. C. Stickle, club president. Baden closed March 11 to make way for the horse races at Bay Meadows and Tanforan, after operating only two weeks. Stickle voiced the hope that the dog racing bill before the Legislature would be approved, and announced that when it becomes the law of the state Baden will abide by its provisions unhesitatingly. Until that time the South San Francisco track will operate under the option system.

UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE

A letter from Matthew Woll, president of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, to the stockholders of the company, inclosing checks for dividends on stock, says: "You will no doubt be pleased to note that despite continued depressed trade conditions we have been able to increase our dividends to shareholders since they were inaugurated in 1932. It is our intent and purpose, as the company's earnings and business increase, to further enlarge our dividends." He adds that co-operation will be appreciated and this "helpfulness will reflect itself in a direct and appreciable increase in the value of your share holdings and in the future returns therefrom."

Wichita's Car Strike

The employees of the Wichita (Kan.) Street Railway Company are continuing vigorously the strike they declared several weeks ago against the company for its refusal to enter into negotiations with the representatives of the men for adjustment of hours and wages conditions. The company has put strikebreakers to work while former employees walk the streets.

After failing to persuade the company to enter into negotiations with them, the striking employees inaugurated a plan to convey passengers to and from work free of charge. The Wichita chief of police, who is said to have been one of the chief leaders in the movement to secure a state constabulary for Kansas, issued a decree to the strikers ordering them to stop picking up free passengers. The strikers called the chief's bluff by snapping their fingers at his ultimatum and continued to carry passengers without charge.

Every labor organization in Wichita is back of the street railway employees, but company officials persistently refuse to recognize the right of employees to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing in accordance with Section 7-a of the National Recovery Act.

By buying unfair products you are paying a ransom to the foreigners who are kidnaping your own prosperity child.

Starvation 'Salaries' Foisted on Reporters By Amendment of Code

Little more than a month before the expiration date of the daily newspaper code, the publishers have submitted a $12.50-to-$25 scale for news writers as an amendment to that precious document.

The beggarly rates proposed by the code authority composed exclusively of publishers, range from $12.50 a week in cities of less than 10,000 population to $25 in cities of more than half a million.

These minimum "salaries" apply to "full-time salaried news department employees engaged principally in gathering and editing news, including photographers and artists so engaged." Beginners may be paid 30 per cent less.

Publishers have fought stubbornly against any minimum scale for editorial department employees. The newspaper code, approved fourteen months ago by President Roosevelt, made no provision for that class of workers. The President "okayed" it on condition that immediate steps be taken to include them.

The only "break" the newsmen get is on the hour provisions. With the exception of editorial writers or reporters on out-of-town assignments, the forty-hour week is established in cities with more than 50,000 population, forty-four hours in cities between 25,000 and 50,000, and forty-eight hours in cities of less than 25,000.

The public pays the bill. Why not buy union-made American products which will increase our payrolls, instead of buying non-union foreign-made goods which will increase our relief rolls?

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will convene in monthly session in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street, corner of Capp, at 1 p. m. Sunday, May 19. In addition to the routine business to be transacted, a board to canvass the vote of the election of officers of the local union and the proposition to be submitted to the referendum by the I. T. U. on the question of holding a 1935 International convention will be selected. The date of the election, it should be remembered, is Wednesday, May 22. Demonstrate your interest in the welfare of the union by attending its meeting next Sunday.

George Thomson, who has been a member of the Typographical Union for approximately half a century, died in Community Hospital, San Mateo, last Saturday, at the advanced age of 79 years. He was born in New York City February 27, 1856. Mr. Thomson was remarkably active for a man of his age, and few if any thought his death was so near when he entered the hospital for what was considered a minor surgical operation only three days before he succumbed. His passing removes from the union's roster not only one of its oldest but one of its most highly esteemed members. Mr. Thomson was one of the few remaining early day printers of San Francisco. When a young man he was employed on the "Alta California." Later he forsook the newspaper branch of the industry and for more than a quarter of a century was one of the composing room staff of the Francis-Valentine Company. He is survived by two sons, George R. and Russell L. Thomson. Mr. Thomson's funeral services, conducted by California Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, were held in San Francisco last Tuesday. Inurnment of his remains was at Woodlawn Memorial Park.

Members of the union are respectfully but none the less urgently requested to read and closely follow instructions to voters and election boards which are a part of the notice of the biennial election of the union mailed to every chapel in the jurisdiction. The instructions are simple, and a close adherence to them will greatly facilitate not only the work of the various chapel election boards, but also that of the canvassing board at union headquarters. Thank you.

Frank W. Pritchard, composing room apprentice at the Danner Publishing Company, was married in Oakland Thursday evening, May 9, to Eleanor Evangeline Spiller, daughter of Major and Mrs. Fred W. Spiller, officers in the Salvation Army. The young folks, who will reside in Oakland, were the recipients of warm congratulations and well wishes from their legion of friends.

A. M. Gross, "Chronicle" composing room foreman, suffered three fractured ribs, a severe knee injury and numerous bruises in an automobile accident last Saturday night.

J. H. Harriman of the "Chronicle" chapel, conceded among the cleverest of composing room saw and mitering machine operators on the Pacific Coast, who has been in poor health the last several months, was removed from his home in Masonic avenue to the French Hospital, Geary street and Fifth avenue, last week. A slight improvement in his condition was reported at the time this issue of the Labor Clarion went to press.

W. E. Duggan, member of Typographical Union No. 21, who until a few years ago operated a linotype trade plant in Sixteenth street near Dolores, left San Francisco last Wednesday for Akron, Ohio, where he will attend the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church as a delegate. After adjournment of the General Assembly Mr. Duggan will proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., to visit relatives. He expects to spend the major part of the summer in the East.

The Southern California Typographical Conference has suggested that the San Francisco Bay cities organize a delegation and arrange for special transportation to the "machine problem conference" which the former is sponsoring in San Diego June 14, 15 and 16.

Delegates from nearly every state west of the Rockies and from British Columbia and Alberta will be in attendance, and it is likely President Howard will also be there.

The official program calls for three morning sessions, with afternoons and evenings left to enjoy the Exposition, Agua Caliente, and numerous other diversions.

Sunday, June 16, has been designated by the exposition management as International Typographical Union Day. On this day the typographers will stage the main program at the exposition.

Besides an address by President Howard there will be an address by an outstanding national figure. Senator Wagner or Madame Perkins will be the choice to make this address, which will be broadcast. Huey Long has also been suggested.

Chairman of Arrangements Jack Wright was in San Francisco Tuesday, and outlined a plan whereby members and friends of the typographers may attend the exposition and other border town attractions at a special bargain price.

Details of the plan are in the hands of Secretary William Mappin and the chairmen of the newspaper chapels. Ross Newman of the Printers' Club also has details.

According to Brother Wright, the Southern Californians are somewhat perturbed over the pending "machine problem." They feel that the situation we are facing is far more serious than when the "linotype scare" developed, years ago, because today the printing and publishing industry is at a saturation point, while at the time of the previous machine scare the industry was open for expansion.

Details of the semagraph, the new photo-electric device from which a linotype may be operated from teletype copy and also from local editorial room copy, is posted in the newspaper chapels. The description merits every union printer's attention.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since last reports: Michael Falk, Brewers and Maltsters' Union No. 7 and Coopers' Union No. 1; George Thomson, Typographical Union No. 21; Alvin Phetteplace, Carpenters' Union No. 2164; Earl W. Colen, Butchers' Union No. 115; Elizabeth Macklin, Laundry Workers' Union; John Ball, Butchers' Union.

Hearst Distorts Facts

The Hearst press, in its characteristic distortion of facts, has highly publicized the present trade war with Japan, says the National Council for the Prevention of War, which continues:

"It maintains that the increase in imports of cotton cloth is directly responsible for the shutdown of certain textile mills.

"The United States Department of Commerce has just issued official figures on these imports. They show that it is true that imports from Japan in the first two months of this year did slightly exceed the total imports for 1934, but even then they were valued at less than $400,000.

"There is genuine danger that this trade war may develop into something more dangerous. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio address last week, said: 'There is a very distinct relationship between the establishment of stabilized international economic conditions and the promotion of world peace. History has shown that strife and conflict between nations has frequently been traced to economic rivalry.'

"That labor has nothing to gain and much to lose in a conflict with Japan is summed up in 'Challenge,' by Upton Close. Close has long been a student of Japanese-American relations. He asks: 'Why should Japan and America fight?' and answers: 'They shouldn't. What have Japan and America to gain by war? Nothing.'"

Green Stresses Importance of International Labor Office

The high value of the assistance given by the International Labor Office in promoting human welfare throughout the world was stressed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address given in New York in connection with the radio farewell arranged in honor of Governor John G. Winant of New Hampshire, who will soon leave the United States to take up his new duties as assistant director of the International Labor Office in Geneva, which the United States government recently joined.

The radio farewell was given under the auspices of the World Peace Foundation over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Paying a high tribute to Governor Winant's liberal attitude toward organized labor's philosophy, Green pledged him the co-operation of the A. F. of L. in his new work.

Green also stressed the important work performed by Samuel Gompers in creating the International Labor Office and emphasized the great disappointment Gompers felt because of the failure of the United States to become a member of the Geneva body.

State Labor Unions to Gather At Exposition at San Diego

San Diego will have two labor days next September. One will be the traditional first Monday in the month and the other will be Organized Labor Day, to be celebrated at the California Pacific International Exposition on Tuesday, September 17.

On this latter date approximately 2500 unionists and their families will gather at America's Exposition under the auspices of the State Federation of Labor, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The committee now making plans for the special day is composed of Edward Vandeleur, president of the State Federation; Paul Scharrenberg, secretary, both of San Francisco, and A. C. Rogers, chairman of the special day committee of San Diego. Jack Wright, labor columnist for a San Diego newspaper, will serve as press representative.

No program will be presented by the Federation, the day being used for union people to enjoy the exposition, which opens on May 29.

CARPENTERS GET FIVE-DAY WEEK

The Carpenters' District Council at Detroit has announced a new contract effective May 1 which includes a strict five-day week, double time for all Saturday, Sunday and otherwise overtime work with the limitation that work in excess of the five-day week shall be done only "to protect life and property."

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The May union meeting will be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday, the 19th.

Remember, there will be held a special election on Wednesday, May 22, for or against postponing the 1935 I. T. U. convention. It is important that every member should vote upon the question. To vote at referendums and all other elections should be looked upon by every member as no less an obligation than frequent attendance at meetings of the union.

Information at hand would indicate there will be no postponement of the 1935 M. T. D. U. convention. Doubtless there are important questions to be considered by this forthcoming convention. Whether the issues or propositions likely to be brought before the 1935 convention will be passed upon in the same manner as at previous conventions of that organization can only be conjectured, and time alone will tell. The outstanding feature of all past conventions of that organization has been unanimity, or the oneness of opinion on the part of all the delegates. Proceedings of the convention show no dissenting opinions or criticism of its officers, but unstinted praise instead. The officers present, or have their trusty lieutenants present, all propositions coming before a convention requesting their adoption. Rarely is there a "No" majority.

There are few conventions of that nature in any walk of life. Aside from giving certain members a "joy ride," why hold an M. T. D. U. convention at all? Just let its officers meet in "solemn conclave" yearly, decide all questions and issues themselves, making brief typewritten reports to unions of their deliberations, sending nothing to a referendum. The 1934 M. T. D. U. convention adopted a proposition to be voted upon by a referendum to increase per capita from 25 to 50 cents a month. So far it has not been done. Probably it is being held in abeyance for reconsideration at the 1935 convention, regardless of laws governing same. But in so far as M. T. D. U. officers themselves were concerned, its laws are of a very elastic nature.

Considerable interest was shown here in the recent election held in Los Angeles. Advices at hand are to the effect that Los Angeles labor circles were surprised recently when the Los Angeles "Times" recommended the election of John F. Dalton, president of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, to the Los Angeles Board of Education, and to which he was elected.

Government Ownership Is Boosted By Rail Pension Case Decision

As a result of the Supreme Court's decision in the railroad pension case there is a marked revival in the movement for government ownership of transportation.

Senator Wheeler of Montana, chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, has already introduced the necessary legislation. He holds it is impossible to remedy the evils caused by "banker control" of the railroads, and that the only sane policy is for Uncle Sam to shut off further loans and take over the lines.

A Democratic senator from the South is quoted as follows:

"The decision of the Supreme Court in the pension case and the effort of the railroad lobby to block Wheeler's resolution to investigate railroad finance have converted me to public ownership. I am prepared to vote for Wheeler's proposal whenever it comes up."

Don't let the dust storms blind your eyes to the union label, shop card and button.

Masters, Mates and Pilots Sign Agreement for Increased Wages

An agreement between the Masters, Mates and Pilots and operators of cargo and passenger vessels with headquarters on the Pacific Coast is reported to have been signed on the first anniversary of the strike of longshore workers.

The agreement is understood to have excluded oil tankers.

Unlicensed seamen recently were awarded increased wages and shorter hours by an arbitration board of which Paul Sinsheimer was chairman. Better conditions are understood to have been accorded the licensed personnel without resorting to arbitration.

The new agreement was announced on May 10, and is understood to have an expiration date of September 30, 1935.

The Department of Labor was said to be considering appointment of a new board to take up the oil tanker dispute. This new board would supplement the board headed by Albert S. Rosenshine, which recently announced it was unable to effect an agreement between operators and unions.

At Portland, the International Longshoremen's Association district convention asked for a federal mediation board to arbitrate the dispute.

California Farmers to Profit From Brewers' Demand for Barley

Farmers of California will enjoy the largest profits in twenty years from their barley crop this fall because of increasing consumption of beer. According to estimates made public by the United States Brewers' Association, California will market 16,240,000 bushels of barley, one-third of which will be purchased by the brewing industry for the filling of 1,800,000,000 bottles of beer. This will represent 11 per cent of the minimum total of 50,000,000 barrels of the amber malt beverage, which is the production goal of brewers this year.

Figures giving the California farmers' barley planting intentions for this year, based on last year's average of fourteen bushels per acre, reveal that 1,160,000 acres of land will produce 16,240,000 bushels. Last year California planted only 1,055,000 acres to barley, according to United States Department of Agriculture reports, but for 1935 will increase the acreage to this grain 10 per cent, largely because of the increased activities of the beer industry.

Culinary Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Among the many peculiar people that one meets with in these days is the boss who thinks that he has especial constitutional rights. Business Agent McDonough met one of these fellows at the New Coffee Shop, located at 1845 Irving street. When this fellow was told that organized labor also thought that it had some rights and would put up a fight to try and make them stick he got all heated up, and when he saw a lady peddling the Labor Clarion outside his door he warmed up still more. Finally he got so hot that he walked out and asserted his rights by taking a few pokes at the lady who was selling the papers. Now his cash register is not ringing nearly so merrily as it used to, and we have not half finished yet. Stay out of the New Coffee Shop, on Irving street.

The boss of the Irving Tavern, 627 Irving street, is a different sort of person altogether. When McDonough interviewed him he agreed at once to organize his house, which he had just taken over. So this place will have our house card as soon as the Joint Board meets and grants it. The Irving Tavern has a nice little banquet room and is equipped to serve parties either large or small, so there is no need to patronize the El Portal or any of the other non-union places in this district.

The E. J. Clinton firm, which was operating a non-union house on Market street between Third and Fourth, has closed its doors and it is to be hoped that if it is again opened in the future the boss will hire union labor and sell union products.

Our boys went up to Jackson last Sunday and took along two truckloads of supplies. They all came back safe and sound, though according to the newspapers hell was popping up there. We want to thank all who so generously contributed to the fund, also those who provided and drove the trucks and cars.

Don't forget, we don't patronize the Kress or Woolworth stores, White Log Taverns, Foster's, Clinton's or the Roosevelt, on Fifth street at Mission.

$1.00 A WEEK
WILL KEEP YOU WELL DRESSED
That's what made me famous
NATE LEVY
UNION TAILOR
Phone GArfield 0662
942 Market St. - at Mason - 4th Floor

The shortest cut to real savings
Buy everything at
WEINSTEIN CO.
1041 MARKET STREET
Between 6th and 7th

YOU CAN HELP
Keep Local Workers Employed
Insist on these brands!
CANT BUST'EM
BOSS OF THE ROAD
SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m Headquarters phone, MArket 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held in the Labor Temple Friday Evening, May 10, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeluer.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Fur Workers, William J. Nesser; Jewelry Workers No. 36, W. Fishman; Operating Engineers No. 64, W. A. Speers and Alfred Reddell, vice C. A. Church and C. C. Fitch. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building Trades Council. Mother Lode Miners' Union No. 48, thanking unions for donations. Secretary Frank Morrison, American Federation of Labor, stating that jurisdictional claims of Bartenders and Plumbers over beer coil cleaners and repairers should be referred to the presidents of the two international unions for adjustment. Central Labor Union of Monterey County, relative to threats of Imperial Valley districts to send in thousands of lettuce workers to disturb labor conditions in Salinas Valley. Relatives of late Secretary Leo Michelson of Typographical Union, thanking Council for expressions of sympathy in their late bereavement.

Referred to Executive Committee—Complaint by Electrical Workers No. 6 against Hampton Electric and Manufacturing Company. Letters transmitting donations to Jackson miners from the following: Teamsters No. 85, Bottlers No. 293, Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Milk Wagon Drivers, Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8, Barbers No. 148, Bartenders No. 41, Moving Picture Projectionists, Hellenic Association of Cooks No. 44, Chauffeurs, Street Car Men, Division 1004.

Referred to Officers—Letter of Supervisor Adolph Uhl relative to hearing on criminal syndicalism.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Notice of declaration of dividend by Union Labor Life Insurance Company.

Requests Complied With—From Los Angeles Central Labor Council requesting labor organizations to petition Hon. Anning S. Prall, chairman communications commission, radio division, Washington, D. C., to act favorably on their application for a radio station in Los Angeles.

Resolution presented by Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, urging the State Board of Harbor Commissioners to keep its dredging equipment employed in the dock slips and channels along the San Francisco waterfront. Adopted. The resolutions are as follows:

"Whereas, It has been brought to our attention that it is the purpose of the Board of State Harbor Commissoners to curtail dredging operations in dock slips and channels along the San Francisco waterfront; and

"Whereas, It is essential to the safe and expeditious handling of the commerce of the port that the depth of water in slips and channels be kept at maximum, in view of the increased size and consequently greater draft of ships frequenting the harbor and using the facilities of the port; and

"Whereas, The increased length of piers, and the bridge heads recently built in the harbor have the effect of stemming the free flow of tides and currents, with the result that deposits of silt and mud are being backed up in the dock slips, making it necessary to keep up dredging without interruption in order to keep the slips clear, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we petition the Honorable the Board of Harbor Commissioners to keep its dredging equipment in constant operation, and, if possible, to add to such equipment and working force, to the end that delay and danger to the shipping of the port may be avoided; futher

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Honorable the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, and to Hon. Frank F. Merriam, governor of California."

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that the Torino Bakery be removed from the "We Don't Patronize List"; there being no objection, concurred in. Information requested by Seattle relative to Distillery Workers, referred to officers of Council. Janitors No. 9, which placed the boycott against the California Building and Maintenance Company, presented its objections to removal from the unfair list, and matter will be held in abeyance. In the matter of request of the Junior Union for a loan of money to secure their drum corps equipment, committee recommended that a loan of $325 be granted to that organization. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Barbers contributed to Jackson miners, and initiated six new members. Dairy and Creamery Employees thank unions for assistance in their boycott against unfair milk producers, and thanked Auto Mechanics for assistance. Culinary Workers have accumulated a new shipment of foodstuffs for Jackson miners in excess of $250. Teamsters No. 8 have signed a new agreement with employers, with increase in wages, and have made their twenty-third weekly donation of $100 to Jackson miners. Electrical Workers No. 151 will continue agitation for Hetch Hetchy development and distribution of electric energy by the municipality. Auto Mechanics ask all union people to have repairs made in union shops. Laundry Wagon Drivers ask all to refrain from patronizing Chinese laundries and to give their laundry to white drivers. Masters, Mates and Pilots report tanker strike in force; have signed an agreement with forty-two companies calling for many advances to the members.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended granting of applications for affiliation of Painters No. 1158; report concurred in.

New Business—President Vandeleur appointed the Labor Day Committee for 1935. On motion the general Labor Day Committee will meet two weeks from Saturday, that is to say, Saturday evening, May 25. The Building Trades Council to be invited to appoint a similar committee, and all San Francisco unions are requested to appoint each a committee of five to attend the meetings of the general committee and to co-operate in the arrangements for a great Labor Day celebration Monday, September 2, 1935.

Receipts, $1047.50; **expenditures,** $668.

Council adjourned at 9:35 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note. Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or hiring labor or services, and patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. A. O'C.

Note. At the request of Los Angeles Central Labor Council, local unions are requested to write to Hon. Anning S. Prall, chairman communications commission, radio division, Washington, D. C., urging him to grant their application for a radio station at Los Angeles. J. A. O'C.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Company.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.
Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
John G. Ils Co., Ranges, 2902 Nineteenth.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
Marin Dairymen's Milk Company.
Marin-Dell Milk Company.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.
George W. Robinson Company, 389 Clementina.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)
S. H. Kress Company Stores.
Standard Oil Company.
Traung Label & Litho Company.
West Coast Macaroni Company.
Woolworth's Stores.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

GENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE FOR 1935

San Francisco Labor Council Delegates

Alaska Fishermen—Edward Carlson.
Asphalt Workers No. 84—John O'Connor.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—George Castleman.
Auto Painters No. 1073—E. M. Sullivan.
Bakers No. 24—Theodore Lindquist.
Bakery Drivers No. 484—George Kidwell.
Barbers No. 148—Walter Pierce.
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44—Lea Phillips.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—George Cullen.
Boilermakers No. 6—Edward Ross.
Bookbinders Nos. 31-125—Fred Dettmering, Loretta Kane.
Bottlers No. 293—William Ahern.
Brewery Drivers No. 227—Martin Christen.
Brewery Workers No. 7—George Lorenz.
Bartenders No. 41—Dan P. Regan.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Edward Lewis.
Butchers No. 115—M. S. Maxwell.
Butchers No. 508—B. McCafferty.
Carpenters No. 483—R. J. Clifford.
Cemetery Workers—Walter Baumeister.
Chauffeurs No. 265—S. T. Dixon.
Cooks No. 44—C. F. McDonough.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—J. L. Parker.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Bertha Del Carlo.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers—M. Karp.
Coopers No. 65—Sam Toussaint.
Dairy and Creamery Employees—John Silva.
Dressmakers No. 101—Lena Klein.
Distillery Workers—Herbert Lee.
Electrical Workers No. 6—William Urmy.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Gerald Pickel.
Electrical Workers No. 537—L. D. Wilson.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Harry Milton.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Lillian Olney.
Ferryboatmen—Charles Finkey.
Filling Station Employees—Joseph Sesteck.
Fur Workers No. 79—Gordon Stein.
Garment Cutters No. 45—John Kidd.
Garment Workers No. 131—Nellie Casey.
Garage Employees—F. Henderson.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Claude Hyde.
Grocery Clerks No. 648—W. G. Desepte.
Government Employees—Anthony Brenner.
Hatters No. 23—Jonas Grace.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—F. E. Johansen.
Hospital and Institutional Employees—Michael Rowan.
Ice Wagon Drivers—L. D. McCarthy.
Janitors No. 9—Charles Hardy.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Ed Fishman.
Laundry Drivers No. 256—William Connolly.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Lawrence Palacio.
Letter Carriers No. 214—John C. Daly.
Lithographers No. 17—Adam Vureck.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—J. Taub.
Longshoremen No. 38-79—Alvin Kullberg.
Machinists No. 68—Harry Hook.
Mailers No. 18—Joseph Stocker.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—G. M. Fouratt.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—John Moreno.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—E. B. O'Grady.
Marine Cooks and Stewards—E. F. Burk.
Marine Firemen and Oilers—John McGovern.
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226—William Casey.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Walter Cowan.
Molders No. 164—Al Wynn.
Motion Picture Projectionists—F. M. Billingsley.
Musicians No. 6—Clarence King.
Office Employees—F. C. Miller.

(Continued on Page Eleven)

W. J. Lewis Re-elected

Advices from Portland, Ore., state that at the closing session of the Pacific Coast district convention of the International Longshoremen's Association William J. Lewis of San Francisco was re-elected president over Harry Bridges, president of the San Francisco local.

W. T. ("Paddy") Morris of Tacoma, Wash., was re-elected secretary.

The convention authorized the sending of five delegates to the convention of the International body, with instructions to do all in their power to defeat Joseph P. Ryan, International president.

Ryan incurred the displeasure of Coast longshoremen during the strike of last summer, when he publicly commented on the "radicalism" of several of the local union officials. Another incident that led to his disagreement with the Coast longshore workers was his advocacy of a compromise agreement promulgated by the President's Longshoremen's Board, which was rejected by the unions.

It is stated that an uncompromising campaign to unseat Ryan has been launched.

Strike Believed to Be Inevitable Unless Arbitration Is Agreed To

A report from Seattle this week was to the effect that Harry Lundberg, president of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, had stated that a general strike affecting the entire Pacific Coast maritime industry is inevitable unless tanker operators resume negotiations or a federal arbitration board is appointed.

All unions affiliated with the Federation, said Lundberg, are in favor of arbitration.

In San Francisco Secretary F. M. Kelley of the Federation said the membership seeks a peaceful solution of the controversy if it is at all possible, and thought the next move should come from the government or the oil companies.

City Hospitals' Paying Patients Have Been Maintained at Loss

Dr. J. C. Geiger, director of public health, in a report submitted last week, shows the daily cost of hospitalization of patients at the San Francisco Hospital who are required to pay to be $3.78, with a cost of $5.35 at the Isolation Hospital. The figures are based upon 1934-35 costs. In the previous fiscal year the cost was $2.87 per day at the San Francisco Hospital and $4.65 at the Isolation Hospital.

The increase, Geiger reports, is due to increase in the cost of food, supplies, medicines and hospital supplies.

Investigations into cost of treating patients at the San Francisco Hospital, as required by a recent ordinance adopted by the Board of Supervisors, disclosed the city has been losing money in the treatment of paying patients.

For several years the fees have been $3 per day. At the instigation of Controller Leavy, who questioned the cost, the ordinance setting up fees on the basis of actual cost was approved. Similar cost determination will be made every year.

For the $3.78 the patient obtains food, bed, laundry, nursing, physician attendance, X-ray and other extras.

DALTON A SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE

The city election at Los Angeles last week resulted in the election to the Board of Education of Jack Dalton, member of the Typograhpical Union and former president of the California State Federation of Labor.

GENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page Ten)

Operating Engineers No. 64—William Towne.
Ornamental Iron Workers No. 472—William P. Saunders.
Pastemakers—John Bertucci.
Patternmakers—Charles Gillis.
Photo Engravers No. 8—George Krantz.
Plumbers No. 442—Walter O'Connell.
Postal Clerks No. 2—John McCarthy.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Steve Kane.
Professional Embalmers—George Monahan.
Pharmacists No. 838—Arthur Jacobsen.
Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278—Walter Otto.
Retail Shoe Clerks and Textile Salesmen—Frank O'Brien.
Refinery Workers No. 50—Harry Cook.
Sailors of the Pacific —George Silver.
Sailmakers—C. K. Lowrie.
Sausage Makers No. 203—George Bauman.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—J. Maloney.
Stage Employees No. 16—George Ward.
Stationary Firemen and Oilers—James Coulsting.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—John Le Force.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29 — Joseph Moran.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Michael Hoffman.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. E. Thomas.
Street Car men, Division 518—Frank McBean.
Street Car men, Division 1004 — William E. Thompson.
Sign Painters No. 51—George R. McGrath.
Ship Clerks No. 38-90—William J. Blaisdell.
Tailors No. 80—Nels Soderberg.
Teamsters No. 85—Edward McLaughlin.
Teamsters No. 216—Dan Daugherty.
Technical Engineers and Draftsmen — John Coughlan.
Trackmen No. 687—John L. Mooty.
Typographical No. 21—George Hollis.
United Laborers No. 261—H. E. McCormick.
Upholsterers No. 28—S. S. King.
Vulcanizers—Will Footh.
Waiters No. 30—Hugo Ernst.
Waitresses No. 48—Margaret Finkenbinder.
Water Workers—George Bauer.
Warehousmen No. 33-44—Harvey J. Carty.
Web Pressmen No. 4—L. M. McEvoy.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Fred West.

Delegates At Large

Edward D. Vandeleur, John A. O'Connell, Michael Casey, Daniel P. Haggerty, John P. McLaughlin, George S. Hollis, Daniel C. Murphy, Roe H. Baker, Paul Scharrenberg, Andrew Furuseth, Walter Macarthur, Theodore Johnson, William T. Bonsor, Will J. French, Russell I. Wisler, William P. McCabe, William P. Stanton, William R. Hagerty, James J. McTiernan, Andrew J. Gallagher, Michael Sullivan, Edward Rosenberg, M. E. Decker, Anthony Noriega, Laura Molleda, Mary Everson, Ella Wunderlich, Mae McCullough, Margie Hackett, Sarah S. Hagan.

BARBERS CUT PRICES TO ZERO

One barber in the little village of Florida, N. Y., a few miles from the Jersey line, celebrated an anniversary by cutting his price for hair cuts from 40 to 25 cents. Other barbers joined the price-cutting crusade until they were selling shaves for 5 cents and hair cuts for 10 cents. The contest for starvation prices reached its climax when children accompanied by their parents got hair cuts free.

Japanese Labor Chief

Immigration officers announced this week that Kanju Kato, said to be a Japanese labor chief, has been issued a passport to visit the United States, despite the fact that a vise was refused him by the State Department some weeks ago. His "good conduct" has been guaranteed by President McNeil of the New York Methodist Social Service Association.

Newspaper reports also state that another sponsor of the Japanese labor leader is Harry Bridges, president of the local Longshoremen's Union.

Kato, who bears the title of chairman of the General Committee of Trade Unions of Japan, is due shortly in Seattle. Then he is to make his tour of the Coast.

The invitation to Kato to come to America was extended by the "American Federation of Labor Committee for Unemployment Insurance," which Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the State Federation of Labor, says he never heard of.

Kato is reported to be preparing for a lecture tour, which includes a protest to the California Legislature on pending anti-Japanese bills.

MOLDERS' UNION PICNIC

The annual picnic of Molders' Union No. 164, which is one of the outstanding events of union social activity of the summer season, is occupying the attention of the members of that progressive and energetic organization. Committees have been appointed and preliminary arrangements already have been started. This year the picnic is to be held at Neptune Beach, Alameda, on Sunday, June 16. The customary sports program will be included, together with splendid musical offerings and dancing. Worth-while prizes will be awarded for all events.

HOMELESS MEN ON RELIEF

From November 1, 1934, to April 1 of this year 10,442 persons sought aid at the Bureau for Homeless Men in St. Louis, Mo. Applications fell off during February and March a thousand from the average of the previous three months.

WITH THE NEW DEAL
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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL SAN FRANCISCO CAL.
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P. S. Athletic League

BY CHARLES F. GERUGHTY

Chairman Laguna Honda Fathers' Council

Thousands of San Francisco's children, pupils of the elementary schools, left to their own devices in their after-school hours, are now using the public streets as recreational grounds, thereby subjecting themselves not only to the hazards of traffic but to the attending danger of harmful influences that only too often lead to the juvenile court—and to the reform schools.

If you are one of the infinitesimal minority without interest in the loss of a future able and desirable citizen, your emotion might be intensified by the knowledge that this condition affects your greatest love—your pocketbook—as the cost of each ward in the state reform schools is $40 per month, and you contribute to this amount.

There is not now and never was existent an economic condition that warranted taking away the Public Schools Athletic League. It was founded during the administration of P. H. McCarthy in 1908. Its founders, Judge Graham, Sidney Piexotto and other public-spirited citizens, placed value of clean-minded and able-bodied youth above economic consideration. They provided a program to occupy the after-school time of the children that had appeal to the desire of youth and reflected favorably not only on their own future but to the good of all San Francisco.

Supervised physical education, competitive recreational games and sports, did just that, as attested by results, which caused it to be made a part of the program of elementary schools and continued as such for a period of twenty-four years, when an economy-minded Board of Education decided its cost of $10,000 a year to serve approximately twenty thousand children was an unnecessary expenditure, and ordered its discontinuance.

Educators, realizing the danger attending its repeal, pleaded for its continuance without avail. The resultant increase in accidents involving children since the discontinuance of the P. S. A. L. and the alarming increase in juvenile delinquency are matters of record. This condition has been called to the attention of the Board of Education, also that of the mayor and the Board of Supervisors. Thirteen months have passed since the Laguna Honda Fathers' Council made these notifications, yet the condition still remains.

We are fully aware that the Board of Education and the Board of Supervisors are separate and distinctive bodies, but we are also cognizant of the fact that the public in general contribute the moneys expended by these bodies; therefore it is not unreasonable to expect that the children of all San Francisco should be given just and due consideration. When one branch of city government orders the cessation of a necessary and proven aid to the welfare of children because of an alleged economic condition necessitating the curtailment of an expenditure of less than ten thousand dollars per year—50 cents per child—and another branch of city government, with this same alleged economic condition still existent, authorizes the expenditure of approximately two hundred thousand dollars to pay the unnecessary cost of unnecessary additional acreage for the denizens of the zoo, it is hard to reconcile the theory that government of the people, for the people, is existent.

Why this apathy for the children, yet this solicitous consideration for the monkeys? Deep concern, even affection, characterizes the attitude portrayed by candidates for re-election who have not avoided the newsreel and newspaper cameras at recent gatherings of our youth.

TO ALL ORGANIZED LABOR

The following cleaning and dyeing shops have been declared unfair by the San Francisco Labor Council:

All BELL CLEANING STORES.

The PEACOCK CLEANERS in the Phelan Bldg.

The INDEPENDENT CLEANING WORKS, 245 Van Ness Ave. South.

The DRAKE CLEANERS, 727 Van Ness Ave. and 249 O'Farrell St.

Patronize only such shops that display our Union Shop sign. Ask your cleaning driver to show you a paid-up book or button.

RETAIL CLEANERS AND DYERS' UNION No. 18182

Unanimous Favorable Report on Wagner-Connery Disputes Measure

The House Labor Committee has voted unanimously to report favorably the Wagner-Connery bill reinforcing the labor guarantees of Section 7-a and establishing a permanent labor relations board.

The bill as reported by the committee places the labor board under jurisdiction of the Department of Labor. The companion bill in the Senate would make the board entirely independent of other government agencies.

Chairman William P. Connery, Jr., of the committee, said he would press for a rule for the bill, insuring early House consideration.

Community Chest Show

Paul A. Bissinger, president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, invites the City of San Francisco to the biggest show of the year, which will be presented in the Civic Auditorium May 16, 17, 18 and 19.

The Second Annual Exhibit of Cummunity Chest Agencies, sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, will present a tremendous panorama of social work, according to Renwick G. Congdon, chairman of the exhibit, who says that this year's exposition will be vaster in its educational scale and more entertaining in the variety of talent presented than that of last year, which was attended by more than 100,000 people. Floor space has been apportioned for 175 booths, which will present the cycle of social service from the foundling infants at Babies' Aid to the old people in homes for the aged.

"See and believe" is again the slogan for this presentation of achievement financed by funds subscribed to the Community Chest. Admission is free, so that old and young, rich and poor may come—several times if possible—and make their sightseeing tours of Community Chest agencies.

Entertainment will be provided by stars of motion picture, stage and radio fame, who will give a continuous performance on the stage of the great auditorium. Movies of agency activities and Little Theater performances by dramatic troupes from neighborhood centers will be part of the varied program which the Junior Chamber of Commerce presents as its contribution to the social and welfare education of San Francisco.

To insure 100 per cent code compliance with the N.R.A. labor provisions, demand the union label. There can be no chiseling in union industries.

Worth Safeguarding



THIS YOUNG MAN has every intention of growing up big and strong. But sometimes a fellow needs help. A doctor, or the messenger from the drugstore. The telephone is always ready. And everybody, big or little, is safeguarded and convenienced by its presence.

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